

PERMANENT meadows should have an annual dressing of 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

Our practical book, "Farmer's Guide," gives valuable facts for every sort of crop-raising. It is one of a number of books on successful fertilization which we send on request, free of any cost or obligation, to any farmer who will write us for them.

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DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Campaign in Marion County Opened Saturday—John M. Graham Elected Chairman—All but Seven Precincts Represented.

The Marion county democratic executive committee met in the court house Saturday afternoon at one o'clock as per call of the chairman. Mr. John M. Graham, committeeman from the Ocala precinct, secretary of the old committee, called the meeting to order and read the call.

First in order was the formation of a temporary organization, which was effected by the election of John M. Graham, chairman, and Osco Zetrouer, secretary.

Roll was called and the following precincts were represented either by committeemen or proxy:

Ocala, John M. Graham; Reddick, L. S. Light; Cotton Plant, J. S. Hudgens; Camp Izzard, W. L. Jordan; Shady Grove, J. M. Douglass; Summerfield, A. D. Mitchell; Lake Weir, C. J. Smith; Moss Bluff, J. T. Lewis; Grahamville, W. T. Henderson; Salt Springs, J. M. Graham, (proxy); Linadale, C. J. McCraney; Citra, J. W. Crosby; Anthony, W. T. Forbes; Stanton, A. J.; Wynne, (proxy); Blitchton, S. J. McCully; Bellevue, J. A. Freeman; Dunnellon, H. A. Keen, (proxy); Candler, T. E. Pritchett; Sparr, D. L. Grantham; Pedro, C. E. Lusius; Kendrick, W. E. Nix; Fairfield, M. L. Payne; Geiger, D. R. Zetrouer, Martel, H. W. Long, (proxy); Zetrouer.

On motion all duly authorized proxies presented in writing were allowed a seat in the body with full power to vote on all questions.

J. L. Hudgens then made motion to the effect that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was carried.

On motion of L. S. Light a committee on rules on which the primary election is to be held was appointed, with instructions to report at next meeting. This committee consists of L. S. Light, S. J. McCully and T. E. Pritchett.

A committee on printing was then appointed consisting of the following members: M. L. Payne, L. S. Light, and C. J. Smith. The duties of this committee are to get estimates as to the cost of printing tickets and other work in this line necessary for the primary election. Mr. Light presented "facts and figures" showing that about fifteen per cent. of the campaign fund of the last primary was spent for printing and he was of the opinion that this amount could be materially reduced by the appointment of a committee to interview the printers before the work was done.

Upon motion of H. W. Long a campaign committee was then appointed to act in conjunction with the chairman and secretary in arranging for the election. Dr. W. H. Griffith, J. W. Crosby and D. A. Clarke were named.

M. L. Payne then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, At present the counties of Marion and Sumter compose the twentieth senatorial district; and

"Whereas, Marion county, according to the population, has the least representation of any county in the state; and

"Whereas, under the constitution of the state of Florida the legislature of 1907 will be the proper time to re-apportion the representatives and senators of the state; and

"Whereas, the legislature of 1905 created the new county of St. Lucie, making it imperative for the legislature of 1907 to pass such a bill; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the democratic executive committee of Marion county that the representatives from Marion county and the senators from the twentieth senatorial district be and they are hereby instructed to use all legitimate means to pass a bill which will make Marion county a senatorial district within herself; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary have the preamble and resolution published for the benefit of any who may expect to become candidates for the above positions."

Mr. Payne here took occasion to say that anyone who did not favor the foregoing resolution need not expect any votes in the northwestern portion of the county, and this idea seemed to be about the feeling of the entire committee.

C. J. Smith made a motion to the effect that the county commissioners be nominated by the voters of the district from which they were elected. After quite a lengthy discussion on the subject, and after it was explained by members that this method would be contrary to law, the motion was withdrawn.

Friday, March 30, was set for the next meeting. The object of this meeting is to hear the reports of the various committees.

At this juncture the chairman said that he would be compelled to ask the committee to excuse him as he had business out of town, and Mr. Long was elected chairman pro tem.

Mr. M. L. Payne asked to be relieved from service on the printing committee. Acting chairman Long granted the request and at the suggestion of several members appointed Chairman Graham as the third man on this committee.

On motion the executive committee-men from each precinct was empowered to name a man as district registration officer, and the following were named: Reddick, M. H. Rou; Juliette, J. B. McGehee; Camp Izzard, W. L. Jordan; Shady Grove, H. W. Douglass; Summerfield, A. D. Mitchell; Lake Weir, J. L. Brinson; Moss Bluff, J. T. Lewis; Linadale, C. J. McCraney; Citra, R. C. Douglass; Anthony, B. H. Leitner; Stanton, W. Allsop; Blitchton, W. B. Rawls; Bellevue, R. C. Ridge; Dunnellon, H. A. Keene; Candler, T. E. Pritchett; Sparr, A. J. Stevens; Pedro, C. E. Lusius; Kendrick, G. B. Chappell; Martel, H. L. Seckinger; Fairfield, W. W. Best; Geiger, W. W. Geiger.

L. S. Light made a motion to the effect that instead of having four inspectors as heretofore at each precinct booth there be only three for the approaching primary, and that instead of paying them \$2.00 per day they be paid \$1.00 for their services. Clarence J. Smith offered as a substitute that the inspectors receive no pay, stating that any man who would not serve in this capacity for the good of the party was not a fit man to sit in judgment as to the qualifications of a democratic voter.

These gentlemen were informed that the state primary fixed the pay that inspectors were to receive, so both motion and substitute were withdrawn.

The chairman and secretary of the committee and Mr. D. A. Clarke will act as finance committee during the campaign.

There being no further business the committee adjourned to meet as above stated.

Killed in the Denver Wreck.

In a blinding snow storm in the Arkansas valley, between express trains east bound and west bound, on the Denver and Rio Grande, a head-on collision occurred near Pueblo, about 2 o'clock Friday morning.

The press dispatches report forty persons killed and many others seriously wounded.

In the list of killed was the name of express messenger Ennis McParland, of Denver, Col.

It will be remembered that about three years ago Mr. McParland was married to Miss Emily Pfeiffer, of this city. Mrs. McParland is a sister of Mrs. Fred G. B. Weihe and her many friends will be greatly pained to learn of the tragic death of her husband. The young widow and her little son will probably return to Ocala to make their home here.

Mrs. Stovall Gives Picnic for Sunday School Class.

Mrs. Mamie Howse Stovall gave her Sunday school class of boys a picnic at Silver Springs Saturday. She invited an equal number of girls and helping her to chaperone her guests was Miss Edith Platt. They went out in a big bus and spent the morning fishing. At noon a big picnic lunch was feasted on. In the afternoon they enjoyed a trip on the run. Altogether the day was filled with pleasure for the young people and it will long be remembered. When they came home just at dark they were singing and laughing and had the bus muchly decorated with dog wood blossoms which now abound in the woods, and were having a big time.

Mr. John S. Eger, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, in renewing his subscription to this paper says, "when I read your paper as I do every week, I always wish I were down in your country, where it is not so cold. We have eight inches of snow here now. It is still snowing and bitterly cold. Hope to sell out and get down among your people. Please give me the price of lumber in your country? Ans. Rough lumber, \$12 to \$15 per thousand; dressed lumber, \$18 to \$24 per thousand."

FACTS BEARING ON THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

Mosquitoes live in the vicinity in which they breed. They do not often fly a long distance.

Mosquitoes breed only in water—fresh water.

The young mosquito, or wiggler, lives in water at least seven to twelve days.

Although the wigglers live in water they must come frequently to the surface to breathe.

Coal oil on the surface of the water prevents the wigglers from breathing.

Destroy the breathing places and you destroy the mosquitoes.

Empty the water from all tubs, buckets, pans, cans, flowerpots, vases, once every forty-eight hours.

Fill or drain all pools, ditches, unfilled postholes, and the like.

Change regularly every day all water needed in chicken coops, kennels, etc.

Treat with coal oil all water standing which can be screened or drained one ounce of oil will cover 15 square feet of surface. The oil does not effect the water for use if the water is drawn from below.

Where oil is applied to standing water it must be distributed evenly over the surface.

Put fine wire netting over the cisterns, wells, and tanks of water in everyday use.

Places in which it is undesirable to put oil, such as watering troughs for live stock, lily ponds, and so forth, can be kept free from wigglers by putting in gold fish or minnows.

Clean away all weeds, grass, and bushes about ditches, ponds, and other possible breeding places, since these afford a hiding place for mosquitoes.

Clean up vacant lots and back yard of all cans, tins, bottles, and rubbish.

First, do away with or treat all places where mosquitoes are known to breed, and then begin to work on places where they might breed.

Inspect and treat with coal oil, gutters, culverts, ditches, manholes, catching basins, etc., along the road side. Manhole covers should be covered.

Houses should be cleared of mosquitoes by burning one pound of insect powder or two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burned.

Success in the mosquito destruction depends upon the co-operation of the members of the entire community. Fever is carried by a single mosquito. While the infection of yellow fever is carried by a single species of mosquito the (stegomyia) to insure its destruction it is necessary to destroy all mosquitoes.

In places liable to yellow fever both individual and communities have an effective method of protecting themselves, as indicated above. Use the mosquito bar at once over all cases of fever until the danger from yellow fever has passed. Destroy all mosquitoes.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon General.

Flowers for Marion's Members.

Two of the ablest members of the last Florida legislature hailed from the good old county of Marion—Hon. Carlos L. Sistrunk and Hon. E. L. Wartman. We are informed that both of these gentlemen will again be before the people in the coming primary. Hon. E. L. Wartman for re-election to the House of Representatives and Hon. Carlos L. Sistrunk will enter the race for States Attorney in and for the fifth judicial circuit. Mr. Sistrunk is an able lawyer, and if he is elected States Attorney and makes as able an official in that capacity as he did as a member of the legislature, the people of the fifth circuit will make no mistake in electing him. The people of St. Lucie county join the many friends of these two gentlemen in Marion county in wishing them much success, which they so richly deserve.—St. Lucie Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jackson have returned from Ocala, where they have been on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Jackson. While in Ocala Mr. Jackson who is contemplating the purchase of some registered cattle, visited the farms of Monroe, Chambliss, Palmetto Stock Farm, and was greatly impressed with the registered Short Horn breeds of the farm. This farm has about seventy-five head of registered, also seventy-five head of high grade cattle, which Mr. Jackson declares to be the finest he has ever seen. He was well pleased, and may decide to invest in Short Horn stock.—Gainesville Sun.

Mr. C. W. Driver, for many years a resident of this county, but now traveling for a New York dry goods house, was in the city Friday and paid the Ocala Banner office a pleasant call to renew his allegiance to Marion county's leading newspaper.

Mr. R. D. Zetrouer, of Geiger, came down Friday to attend the meeting of the county democratic executive committee Saturday.

A TRIP TO THE EVERGLADES REGION.

With the hope of adding to the fund of information concerning the Everglades improvement, I visited the scenes where the first steps are being taken toward beginning the great project—Fort Lauderdale and New River.

I desire, first, to direct attention to the common use of the term—"drainage of the Everglades"—misapplied when used in reference to the proposed work of Governor Broward.

It is not the intention to drain the Everglades; that is in the sense of popular belief, which apparently of the opinion that the improvement by the state means to wipe dry that portion of the earth.

Instead, the plan of improvement to be followed is the lowering of the waters of Lake Okechobee, thus preventing overflow of the lands.

The cause of inundation being removed, the lands will then be in condition for drainage, reclamation and occupation by the settler, who will do such work of drainage, by means of ditches, as may be necessary to render his land tillable. The main canals leading from Lake Okechobee, and the lateral arms will furnish outlets for individual drainage.

That is the scope of the Everglades improvement; the canals to be dug by the state, and the preparation for cultivation to be done by the settler.

When Lake Okechobee is lowered the source of overflow is cut off forever, and the method of preparing land for cultivation would involve no more expense or labor than needed for similar land elsewhere.

At least the assertion is justified by seeing what has been done along New river near Fort Lauderdale.

Land is being cultivated now with great success that ten years ago was included in the Everglades.

Through the persistence of settlers and expenditures for drainage by the Florida East Coast Railway on both forks of New river the line of the Everglades has been pushed to the westward, and where a few years ago the ground was overflowed and covered with growth of sawgrass can be found fertile vegetable farms bearing magnificent crops.

In this case "drainage of the Everglades" has proved to be a profitable investment—so profitable, indeed, that the poorest of the land now cultivated is valued at \$35 an acre.

According to the statements of the growers, the soil shows no indication of wearing out. It retains its vitality year after year, and the same heavy crops follow successively.

A fine tomato field can be seen that formerly was under water many months of the year, as indicated by the marks on cypress trees standing here and there.

Not only do vegetables grow with rapidity and vigor, but citrus fruits show their fondness for the soil, and orange and grapefruit trees of recent setting out are growing as fast and healthily as could be desired.

Yet ten years ago, with the exception of a portion of the land of the Marshalls, the following acreage was Everglades: L. W. Marshall, 75 acres; W. H. Marshall, 50 acres; Osceola Fruit and Vegetable Co., 60 acres; J. W. Braddock, 10 acres; W. E. Butts, 5 acres; A. H. Butts, 5 acres; H. D. Braddock, 4 acres; Wheeler & Smith, 12 acres; W. R. Moore, 6 acres; R. A. Bryan, 10 acres; Swan Swanson, 4 acres, and at least 100 acres more belonging to various persons—all of it being adapted to cultivation.

The success attained by these farmers offers testimony beyond dispute of the fertility of the muck soil of the Everglades, and the high value they place upon their lands shows the confidence they possess in the money-making qualities of their farms.

So much for the side of fertility of the muck soil. It has been tested, and satisfactory results have repaid the labors of the pioneers.

Now for the side of transportation—always a vexatious and frequently an unprofitable problem, especially for the new settler.

In this matter of Everglades improvement, however, the canals will play an important part in transportation. In addition to the work of reclamation these inland waterways will do more to equalize freight rates in South Florida than any orders of the best railroad commission that could be created.

Besides, with the network of main canals and their tributaries the farmer would not be isolated. His boats could carry his products to shipping points, whence larger vessels would transport to market.

Completion of the first main canal from the head of New river to Lake Okechobee and enlargement of the canal leading to the Caloosahatchee would open a transportation lane across the state.

From the source of New river, where the work of digging the first canal will begin, to the ocean is about eight miles. The river spreads where it empties into the ocean, and a bar has formed, which has seven feet of water at high tide. Inside the bar the channel is sand bottom, five to ten feet deep from New river sound to

Snyder creek, and one mile of dredging from the creek to the ocean would make New river navigable for deep-draft vessels. It has been estimated that an expenditure of not more than \$100,000 would be needed to make a channel with 24 feet of water.

For six miles up the river the depth ranges from 20 to 40 feet.

The completion of the East Coast canal will also furnish an outlet to the northward, thus providing water transportation from both sides to the Everglades territory.—Edward Fitzgerald in Jacksonville Sun.

A Lively Tussle.

With that old enemy of the race, constipation, oft ends in appendicitis. To avoid all serious trouble with stomach, liver and bowels, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfectly regulate these organs, without pain or discomfort. 25c. at Tydings & Co., druggists.

The azure heavens above, flecked with fleecy, flitting clouds, and the flower gardens beneath them, arrayed with the graceful trailing spirea, like a bridal wreath ready for the bride, gives to Florida a touch of beauty all her own.

DAVID S. WOODROW,

REAL ESTATE.

Room 12, Postoffice Block,

Ocala, Fla.

ZEBUTT PROPERTY ON PUBLIC SQUARE.

The two story brick house on this property must be removed and it will be sold cheap as it stands. The corner lot with 35 feet frontage on the public square is still unsold.

ZEBUTT PROPERTY ON MAGNOLIA ST. and NORTH FIRST ST

The North west corner lot 29 feet facing Magnolia street and 84 feet on North First street, facing the Government Public Building site is still unsold, also the lot immediately south of it 28 feet by 84 feet.

OCKLAHWA AVENUE.

The lot known as the Philbrick lot on the south side of this avenue, between the residence of Mrs. Austin and Mr. T. B. Snyder is for sale. This is a large lot having 140 feet frontage and being 244 feet deep and is well above the level of the street.

RETAIL PRICE LIST OF

WHISKIES, WINES, BEER AND MALT

EXPRESS PREPAID.		Bulk goods—Jugs free—Not prepaid.	
Full Qt. Measure	4 Qts 6 Qts 12 Qts	\$1.50 per gallon.	Rye, Gin, Corn, Good Grade \$2.00 per gallon.
Hunting Club Rye	\$2.65 \$4.00 \$7.00	Rye, Gin, Corn, Rum, Fine Quality \$2.50 per gal.	Rye, Gin, Corn, Rum Best for the money.
Nelson County Rye	2.20 4.35 7.50	\$3.00 per gal.	"4" Rye, Peach and apple brandy. Mellow by age, \$4.00 per gal.
Monogram Rye	5.20 4.60 8.00	Victoria Rye, Social Drops Rye, Medical quality	LEMP ST. LOUIS BEER. Per doz.
Hanne's "4" Rye	3.75 5.00 9.50	Falstaff	\$1.25
Social Drops	4.50 6.00 12.00	Standard	1.10
Malt Whiskey	3.75 5.00 9.50	Jamaica Rum	4.00
Peach Brandy	3.75 5.00 9.50	Malt, extra dark	1.00
Apple Brandy	3.75 5.00 9.50	Coharger, imported	2.00
Holland Gin	2.80 4.25 7.35	Base Ale, pints	2.25
Geneva Gin	3.75 5.00 9.50	Guinness Stout, pints	2
Mountain Corn	2.65 4.00 7.00		
North Carolina Corn	3.75 5.00 9.50		
Eureka N. C. Corn	2.06 4.25 7.50		
Jamaica Rum	3.75 5.00 9.50		
Medford Rum	3.75 5.00 9.50		
Grape Brandy	3.75 5.00 9.50		
King of Kentucky Bourbon	3.75 5.00 9.50		

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EXPRESS PREPAID.		Full Quart Measure.			
		Per Gallen	Four Quarts	Six Quarts	Perf Case
Hatchett's Private Stock	.....	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$12.00
Hatchett's That's Whiskey	.....	4.50	4.50	6.50	13.75
Hatchett's Old Rye	.....	3.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Eureka N. C. Apple Brandy	.....	4.75	4.75	7.00	14.00
N. C. Apple Brandy	.....	3.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Eureka Malt	.....	4.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Eureka N. C. Peach Brandy	.....	4.75	4.75	7.00	14.00
N. C. Peach Brandy	.....	3.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Eureka N. C. Corn	.....	3.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Eureka N. C. Corn, XX	.....	3.50	3.50	5.00	10.00
Eureka N. C. Corn XXX	.....	2.75	2.75	4.15	8.30
Eureka N. C. Corn, XXXX	.....	2.50	2.50	3.75	7.50
Old Crow Bourbon	.....	4.50	4.50	6.75	13.50
Sunny Brook Rye	.....	2.75	2.75	3.75	7.50
Sunny Brook Sour Mash	.....	3.75	3.75	5.50	11.00
Echo Spring	.....	4.50	4.50	6.50	12.75
Silk Velvet	.....	5.00	5.00	7.50	15.00
Oak and	.....	3.75	3.75	5.50	11.00

Gin From \$2.50 to \$3.50 per Gallon Delivered.

Save twelve labels of Hatchett's Private Stock and secure a bottle free. Save twelve labels of Hatchett's That's Whiskey and secure a bottle free. Save twelve labels of Eureka N. C. Corn and secure a bottle free. Save twelve labels of N. C. Apple Brandy and secure a bottle free. Save twelve labels of Eureka Malt and secure a bottle free. Price of all goods bought at company's store are 70c per gallon less than when delivered. No charge for jugs, boxes or drayage. All of my bottles are full measure. All standard brands of whiskeys sold over my bar at 10c per drink—10 from 5 leavers for you. All wines quoted on application. We also carry cheaper liquors than those quoted. Special prices on large quantities; packed any sizes desired. Money refunded if goods satisfactory.

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